S/INF/45

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1989

SECURITY COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1990

NOTE

The *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* are published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council during the year 1989 on substantive questions, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out under general headings indicating the questions under consideration, which have themselves been divided into two parts. In each part the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The decisions of the Council concerning its agenda will be found under the heading "Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1989 for the first time".

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decision.

* * *

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

Check-lists of Security Council documents (symbol S/. . .) for the years 1946 to 1949 inclusive will be found in *Check List of United Nations Documents, part 2, No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 53.1.3), and for 1950 and subsequent years in the *Supplements to the Official Records of the Security Council.*

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1989

In 1989 the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Algeria
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Malaysia
Nepal
Senegal
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Yugoslavia

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1989

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

LETTER DATED 4 JANUARY 1989 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 4 JANUARY 1989 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BAHRAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 2835th meeting, on 5 January 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cuba, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364);[1]

"Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367)".[1]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[2] to extend an invitation to Mr. Samir Mansouri under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2836th meeting, on 6 January 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, the Sudan and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2837th meeting, on 6 January 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Pakistan and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2839th meeting, on 9 January 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, India and Morocco to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2840th meeting, on 10 January 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Malta, Poland, Romania, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[3] to extend an invitation to Mr. A. Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[4] to extend an invitation to Mr. Lesaoana S. Makhanda under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council moreover decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[5] to extend an invitation to Mr. Solly Simelane under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.*

[2] Document S/20371, incorporated in the record of the 2835th meeting.

[3] Document S/20382, incorporated in the record of the 2840th meeting.

[4] Document S/20384, incorporated in the record of the 2840th meeting.

[5] Document S/20387, incorporated in the record of the 2840th meeting.

At its 2841st meeting, on 11 January 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Mongolia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 9 January 1989[6] from the observer of Palestine, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[7] to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

[6] Document S/20392, incorporated in the record of the 2841st meeting.

[7] Document S/20390, incorporated in the record of the 2841st meeting.

THE SITUATION IN NAMIBIA[8]

Decision

At its 2842nd meeting, on 16 January 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Namibia".

Resolution 628 (1989)

of 16 January 1989

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the agreement between the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa, signed on 22 December 1988,[9]

Taking note also of the agreement between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba, signed on 22 December 1988,[10]

Emphasizing the importance of these two agreements in strengthening international peace and security,

1. *Welcomes* the signature of the agreement between the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of South Africa on the one hand, and of the agreement between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba on the other hand;

2. *Expresses* its full support for these agreements, and to that effect decides to follow closely the developments in their implementation;

3. *Calls upon* all parties concerned, as well as all Member States, to co-operate in the implementation of these agreements;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on the implementation of this resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2842nd meeting.

Resolution 629 (1989)

of 16 January 1989

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, in particular, resolutions 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Taking note of its resolution 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989,

Noting that the parties to the Protocol of Brazzaville[11] agreed to recommend to the Secretary-General that 1 April 1989 be established as the date for the implementation of resolution 435 (1978),

Recognizing the progress in the south-western Africa peace process,

Expressing its concern at the increase in the police and paramilitary forces and the establishment of the South-West Africa Territorial Force since 1978, and stressing the need to ensure conditions under which the Namibian people will be able to participate in free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations,

Noting also that these developments make appropriate a re-examination of the requirements for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group effectively to fulfil its mandate which include, *inter alia*, keeping borders under surveillance, preventing infiltration, preventing intimidation and ensuring the safe return of refugees and their free participation in the electoral process,

Recalling the approval by the Security Council of the Secretary-General's statement on 29 September 1978 to the Council,[12]

[8] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987 and 1988.

[9] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20346, annex.

[10] *Ibid.*, document S/20345, annex.

[11] *Ibid.*, document S/20325, annex.

[12] Document S/12869; for the text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year*, 2087th meeting, paras. 11-22.

Emphasizing its determination to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with its resolution 435 (1978),

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia,

1. *Decides* that 1 April 1989 shall be the date on which implementation of resolution 435 (1978) will begin;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a formal cease-fire between the South West Africa People's Organization and South Africa;

3. *Calls upon* South Africa to reduce immediately and substantially the existing police forces in Namibia with a view to achieving reasonable balance between these forces and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group so as to ensure effective monitoring by the latter;

4. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of all concerned to co-operate to ensure the impartial implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with resolution 435 (1978);

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare at the earliest possible date a report to the Council on the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), taking into account all relevant developments since the adoption of that resolution;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to re-examine requirements necessary for the Group in order to identify wherever possible tangible cost-saving measures without prejudice to his ability fully to carry out the mandate as established in 1978, namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

7. *Calls upon* Members of the United Nations to consider, in co-ordination with the Secretary-General, how they might provide economic and financial assistance to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence.

Adopted unanimously at the 2842nd meeting.

Decision

At the 2848th meeting, on 16 February 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"(*a*) Further report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia (S/20412);[13]

"(*b*) Explanatory statement by the Secretary-General concerning his further report concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia (S/20457)".[13]

[13] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.*

Resolution 632 (1989)

of 16 February 1989

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, in particular, resolutions 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and also 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989,

Reaffirming also that the United Nations plan contained in its resolution 435 (1978) remains the only internationally accepted basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question,

Confirming its decision contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 629 (1989) that 1 April 1989 shall be the date on which implementation of resolution 435 (1978) will begin,

Having considered the report of 23 January 1989 submitted by the Secretary-General[14] and his explanatory statement of 9 February 1989,[15]

Taking into account the assurances given to the Secretary-General by all the members of the Council as contained in paragraph 5 of his explanatory statement,

Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia until independence,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General and his explanatory statement concerning the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia;

2. *Decides* to implement its resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form to ensure conditions in Namibia which will allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations leading to early independence of the Territory;

3. *Expresses its full support* for and pledges its co-operation with the Secretary-General in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council under resolution 435 (1978);

4. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to honour their commitments to the United Nations plan and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2848th meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 21 February 1989,[16] the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 59 of his further report of 23 January on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia[14] and proposed to the Security Council that the various units in the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group should be contributed by the following coun-

[14] *Ibid.*, document S/20412.

[15] *Ibid.*, document S/20457.

[16] S/20479.

tries: (*a*) infantry battalions: Bangladesh, Finland, Kenya, Malaysia, Togo, Venezuela and Yugoslavia; (*b*) military observers: Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, the Sudan, Togo and Yugoslavia; (*c*) logistic units: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In addition, the logistic units would include civilian elements contributed by the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. In a letter dated 23 February 1989,[17] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 February 1989 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group[16] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They considered the matter in informal consultations held on 22 and 23 February and agreed with the proposals in your letter."

In a letter dated 24 May 1989,[18] the Secretary-General referred to his statement at the Council's consultations on 11 May 1989 on the situation in Namibia. At that time, he had informed the Council that he had accepted in principle the recommendation of his Special Representative in Namibia that the number of United Nations Transition Assistance Group civilian police monitors be increased to a total of 1,000 and that after the completion of related preparatory work of a technical nature, he would revert to the Council on this matter. Presently, he confirmed that he was undertaking urgent consultations on that matter, including notification to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the cost implications, following which he proposed to dispatch the additional 500 civilian police monitors to Namibia starting in mid-June. In a letter dated 26 May 1989,[19] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 May 1989 concerning the increase in the number of United Nations Transition Assistance Group civilian police monitors[18] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

At its 2876th meeting, on 16 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Namibia:

"Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20779);[20]

"Letter dated 10 August 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20782)".[20]

At its 2877th meeting, on 17 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Burundi, Guatemala, India and Indonesia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2878th meeting, on 18 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2879th meeting, on 21 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2880th meeting, on 21 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 640 (1989)

of 29 August 1989

The Security Council,

Having critically reviewed the implementation process of resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 since its commencement and noting with concern that all its provisions are not being fully complied with,

Concerned at reports of widespread intimidation and harassment of the civilian population, in particular by Koevoet elements in the South-West Africa Police,

Recognizing the efforts being exerted by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group to carry out its responsibilities in spite of obstacles thus placed in its way,

Recalling and reaffirming all its resolutions on the question of Namibia, particularly 435 (1978), 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989,

Reiterating that resolution 435 (1978) must be implemented in its original and definitive form to ensure conditions in Namibia which will allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation in the electoral process, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, leading to early independence of the Territory,

Recalling and reaffirming its firm commitment to the decolonization of Namibia through the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations and in which the Namibian people will participate without intimidation or interference,

1. *Demands* strict compliance by all parties concerned, especially South Africa, with the terms of resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989);

[17] S/20480.

[18] S/20657.

[19] S/20658.

[20] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989.*

2. *Also demands* the disbandment of all paramilitary and ethnic forces and commando units, in particular Koevoet, as well as the dismantling of their command structures as required by resolution 435 (1978);

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to review the actual situation on the ground with a view to determining the adequacy of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in relation to its ability to carry out its responsibilities as authorized under resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989) and to inform the Security Council;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to review the adequacy of the number of police monitors in order to undertake the process for any appropriate increase that he may deem necessary for the effective fulfilment of the Group's responsibilities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his supervision and control of the electoral process, to ensure that all legislation concerning the electoral process is in conformity with the provisions of the settlement plan;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all proclamations conform with internationally accepted norms for the conduct of free and fair elections and, in particular, that the proclamation on the Constituent Assembly also respects the sovereign will of the people of Namibia;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the observance of strict impartiality in the provision of media facilities, especially on radio and television, to all parties for the dissemination of information concerning the election;

8. *Appeals* to all the parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the settlement plan;

9. *Expresses its full support* for the Secretary-General in his efforts to ensure that resolution 435 (1978) is implemented in its original and definitive form and requests him to report to the Council before the end of September on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2882nd meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 13 September 1989,[21] the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his proposal to accept the request of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand that 15 New Zealand military personnel be substituted for 15 Australian military personnel in the engineering unit contributed to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group. In a letter dated 15 September 1989,[22] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 13 September 1989 concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group[21] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

In a letter dated 26 September 1989,[23] the Secretary-General referred to his statement at the Council's consultations on 16 August concerning the increase in the number of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group civilian police monitors to a total of 1,500 and confirmed to the Council that he was taking urgent steps to ensure the dispatch of the additional 500 civilian police monitors to Namibia by early October. In a letter dated 28 September 1989,[24] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 September 1989 concerning the increase in the number of civilian police monitors of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group[23] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

In a note dated 29 September 1989,[25] the President of the Council referred to the text of a letter dated 28 September from the Secretary-General to him[26] and stated that, following consultations, the members of the Council had agreed to the request of the Secretary-General that the deadline for submission of the report by the Secretary-General called for in paragraph 9 of Council resolution 640 (1989) of 29 August 1989, in connection with the item entitled "The situation in Namibia", be extended until 6 October 1989.

In a letter dated 10 October 1989,[27] the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to my statement at the Council's consultations on 29 September 1989 on the situation in Namibia. At that time, I drew attention to my report of 23 January 1989,[14] in which I advised, in paragraph 39, that in connection with the forthcoming elections in Namibia, the precise number of electoral supervisors required would depend on related detailed arrangements which, in accordance with the settlement proposal, would be worked out by my Special Representative and the Administrator-General in the context of their respective functions, once the implementation of the United Nations plan had begun.

"Now that agreement has been reached on the legislation that will determine in detail the manner in which the election will be conducted, it has become clear that earlier estimates of the number of electoral supervisors required were too low. In these circumstances, and as I informed the Council on 29 September, my Special Representative has been obliged to reconsider the matter and has recommended that a

[21] S/20847.
[22] S/20848.
[23] S/20871.
[24] S/20872.
[25] S/20874.
[26] S/20874, annex.
[27] S/20905.

total of 1,395 electoral personnel will now be required to supervise the voting in more than 350 polling stations throughout the Territory.

"I also informed the Council that after carefully examining this recommendation, I came to the conclusion that I had no alternative but to accept it, in order to ensure that the United Nations Transition Assistance Group would be capable of effective supervision and control of the elections. In this connection, I added that after the completion of related preparatory work of a technical nature, I would revert to the Council on this matter.

"I wish now to confirm that I am undertaking urgent consultations on this matter, including notification to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the cost implications, following which I propose to dispatch the additional 353 personnel to Namibia starting in mid-October. These election supervisors will be engaged for a period of one month at an estimated total cost of approximately $3 million which, in accordance with paragraph 57 of my report of 23 January, will be considered as expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

"I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council."

In a letter dated 17 October 1989,[28] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 October 1989 concerning the increase in the number of electoral supervisors for the forthcoming elections in Namibia[27] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter.

"The members of the Security Council expressed their concern that expenditures for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group should continue to be carefully monitored during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources."

At its 2886th meeting, on 31 October 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: letter dated 18 October 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20908)".[29]

Resolution 643 (1989)

of 31 October 1989

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989, 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 and 640 (1989) of 29 August 1989,

Reaffirming also that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in resolution 435 (1978), remains the only internationally accepted basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibia question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 6 October 1989 and the addendum thereto of 16 October 1989,[30]

Noting with deep concern that, one week before the scheduled elections in Namibia, all the provisions of resolution 435 (1978) are not being fully complied with,

Noting the progress made so far in the implementation of the settlement plan and the remaining obstacles placed in its way as well as the efforts being exerted by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group to carry out its responsibilities,

Reaffirming the continuing legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia until the full attainment by the Namibian people of national independence,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General and the addendum thereto;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the Secretary-General in his efforts to ensure that resolution 435 (1978) is fully implemented in its original and definitive form;

3. *Expresses its firm determination* to implement resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form in order to ensure holding of free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* its commitment in carrying out the continuing legal responsibility over Namibia until its independence to ensure the unfettered and effective exercise by the people of Namibia of their inalienable rights to self-determination and genuine national independence in accordance with resolutions 435 (1978) and 640 (1989);

5. *Demands* immediate, full and strict compliance by all parties concerned, in particular South Africa, with the terms of resolutions 435 (1978), 632 (1989) and 640 (1989);

6. *Reiterates* its demand for the complete disbandment of all remaining paramilitary and ethnic forces and commando units, in particular the Koevoet and the South-West Africa Territorial Force as well as the complete dismantling of their command structures, and other defence-related institutions as required by resolutions 435 (1978) and 640 (1989);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to ensure the immediate replacement of the remaining South African Defence Force personnel in accordance with resolution 435 (1978);

8. *Demands* the immediate repeal of such remaining restrictive and discriminatory laws and regulations as inhibit the holding of free and fair elections and that no such new laws be introduced and endorses the position of the Secretary-General as expressed in his report that Proclamation AG 8 should be repealed;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to keep under constant review the adequacy of the number of police

[28] S/20906.

[29] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989.*

[30] *Ibid.*, documents S/20883 and Add.1.

monitors in order to undertake the process for any appropriate increase that he may deem necessary for the effective fulfilment of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group's responsibilities;

10. *Demands* that the South-West Africa Police extend full co-operation to the Group civil police in carrying out the tasks entrusted to it under the settlement plan;

11. *Mandates* the Secretary-General to ensure that all necessary arrangements are made in accordance with the settlement plan to safeguard the territorial integrity and security of Namibia in order to ensure a peaceful transition to national independence, and to assist the Constituent Assembly in the discharge of responsibilities entrusted to it under the settlement plan;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare appropriate plans for mobilizing all forms of assistance, including technical, material and financial resources, for the people of Namibia during the period following the elections for the Constituent Assembly until the accession to independence;

13. *Urgently appeals* to Member States, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend, in co-ordination with the Secretary-General, generous financial, material and technical support to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence;

14. *Decides* that, if the pertinent provisions of the present resolution are not complied with, the Security Council shall convene as required before the elections to review the situation and consider appropriate action;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible;

16. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 2886th meeting.

Decisions

On 3 November 1989, following consultations, the President of the Council issued the following statement on behalf of the Council:[31]

"The Security Council deplores the false alarm by South Africa on 1 November 1989 concerning the alleged movement of forces of the South West Africa People's Organization across the Angola-Namibia border.

"The Council expresses its profound concern about this incident as well as the potential implications for the elections of the initial South African reaction to it. It, therefore, calls upon South Africa to desist from any such further actions.

"The Council strongly commends the prompt action taken by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group to clarify the situation and to establish that such allegations were unfounded.

"The Council calls upon all parties to honour their commitments in accordance with the settlement plan.

"The Council reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General and his Special Representative as well as its firm commitment to ensure the full implementation of resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form."

At its 2893rd meeting, on 20 November 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in Namibia: further report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) concerning the question of Namibia (S/20967)".[29]

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[32]

"The members of the Security Council welcome with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the elections in Namibia, certified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as free and fair,[33] thus paving the way for the convening of the Constituent Assembly and the early independence of Namibia at a date to be determined by the Constituent Assembly.

"The members of the Council congratulate the people of Namibia for the successful exercise of their democratic rights and look forward to the early independence of Namibia. They are deeply appreciative of the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for the role they have played, which attests to the effectiveness and credibility of the United Nations.

"The members of the Council reaffirm the continuing important role of the United Nations in the transition period in ensuring the implementation of the settlement plan on the basis of its legal responsibility over Namibia until independence, so that the Constituent Assembly, reflecting the collective will of the people, can draw up and adopt, in accordance with the settlement plan and free from any interference, a Constitution that will accord sovereignty to Namibia. In this regard, they express support to the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts to ensure the full implementation of the settlement plan and request him to make the necessary arrangements under the settlement plan to safeguard the territorial integrity and security of Namibia. They also stress the importance of full compliance with all the remaining provisions of resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form. The members of the Council express the hope that, in the transition period, the utmost political responsibility will be displayed to facilitate the earliest possible accession of Namibia to independence.

"The members of the Council call upon the Constituent Assembly to carry out its responsibility expeditiously and request the Secretary-General to provide it with all necessary assistance."

[31] S/20946.

[32] S/20974.

[33] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989*, document S/20967, para. 5.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE MIDDLE EAST[34]

The situation in the Middle East

Decision

At its 2843rd meeting, on 30 January 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/20416 and Add.1 and 2)".[35]

Resolution 630 (1989)

of 30 January 1989

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 24 and 27 January 1989,[36] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 19 January 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[37]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1989;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[38] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2843rd meeting.

[34] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988.

[35] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.*

[36] *Ibid.*, documents S/20416 and Add.1 and 2.

[37] *Ibid.*, document S/20410.

[38] *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

Decisions

At its 2851st meeting, on 31 March 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, the President of the Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[39]

"The members of the Security Council express their grave concern at the recent deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, which has left many victims among the civilian population and caused considerable material damage.

"In view of the threat that this situation poses to peace, security and stability in the region, they express encouragement and support for all ongoing efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Lebanese crisis, notably those made by the Ministerial Committee of the League of Arab States led by Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait.

"They urge all the parties to put an immediate end to the confrontations, to respond favourably to the appeals launched for an effective cease-fire and to avoid any action that might further heighten the tension.

"They reaffirm their support for the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon.

"The members of the Security Council also stress the importance of the role of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and reaffirm their resolve to continue to keep the evolution of the situation in Lebanon under close review."

At the 2858th meeting, on 24 April 1989, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[40]

"The members of the Security Council, gravely concerned by the sufferings caused to the civilian population by the worsening situation in Lebanon, reaffirm their statement of 31 March 1989[39] in which, in particular, they urged all parties to respond favourably to the appeals for an effective cease-fire.

"They reiterate their full support for the action of the Ministerial Committee of the League of Arab States led by Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, in order to put an end to the loss of human lives, to alleviate the sufferings of the Lebanese people and to achieve an effective cease-fire indispensable for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

[39] S/20554.

[40] S/20602.

"They invite the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Ministerial Committee of the League of Arab States, to make all possible efforts and to make all contacts which could be deemed useful for these same purposes."

At its 2862nd meeting, on 30 May 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/20651)".[41]

Resolution 633 (1989)

of 30 May 1989

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[42]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1989;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2862nd meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 633 (1989), the President of the Council made the following statement:[43]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[42] states, in paragraph 24: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 2873rd meeting, on 31 July 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/20742)".[44]

Resolution 639 (1989)

of 31 July 1989

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 July 1989,[45] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 13 July 1989 from the representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[46]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1990;

2. *Reiterates* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978,[38] approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to co-operate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 2873rd meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, as a result of consultations held among members of the Council, the President made the following statement:[47]

"The members of the Security Council note with deep regret and sorrow that, during the current mandate period, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon has suffered additional loss of life and other

[41] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989.*

[42] *Ibid.*, document S/20651.

[43] S/20659.

[44] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989.*

[45] *Ibid.*, document S/20742.

[46] *Ibid.*, document S/20733.

[47] S/20758.

casualties as a result of various serious incidents in the area of its deployment, including the harassment of its personnel by various armed groups and forces.

"The members of the Council convey in this regard their deep-felt sympathy and condolences to the Governments of Ireland, Norway and Sweden and, through them, to the bereaved families of the victims and pay tribute to the valiant action, courage and self-sacrifice manifested by all the members of the Force, in service of the ideals of peace in the region.

"They take note with great concern of reports appearing today that Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins may have been murdered in Lebanon and, should these reports prove to be true, express their outrage that such a cruel and criminal act should be committed against an officer who serves the United Nations on a peace-keeping mission in Lebanon. They draw attention to Security Council resolution 638 (1989) adopted this morning, condemn all acts of hostage-taking and abduction and demand the immediate safe release of all hostages and abducted persons wherever and by whomever they are being held.

"Given the serious situation in the zone of Force operations, the members of the Council consider it important to reaffirm their profound concern over the safety and security of Force personnel, who are exposed to constant threats and danger.

"The members of the Council note with appreciation that, as stated in the latest Secretary-General's report on the Force,[45] 'significant efforts have been undertaken to improve further the security of Force personnel and facilities' during the current mandate period.

"They call upon all parties to do their utmost in order to ensure the effective reinforcement of the security of the members of the Force and to enable the Force to carry out its mandate, as laid down in Security Council resolution 425 (1978)."

At its 2875th meeting, on 15 August 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 15 August 1989 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20789)".[44]

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement, on behalf of the Council:[48]

"In response to the urgent appeal addressed to the Security Council by the Secretary-General in his letter of 15 August 1989,[49] the Council met immediately and, without prejudice to any subsequent action by it, adopted the following statement:

"Deeply concerned at the further deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, the Security Council profoundly deplores the intensification of the shelling and the bitter fighting in recent days. It expresses its great disquiet at the loss of human lives and the untold sufferings that it causes to the Lebanese people.

"The Council reaffirms its statement of 24 April 1989[40] and urgently appeals to all the parties to put an immediate end to all operations and to all firing and shelling on land and at sea. It firmly appeals to all the parties to observe a total and immediate cease-fire. It also appeals to them to do everything possible to secure the consolidation of the cease-fire, the opening of the lines of communication and the lifting of the sieges.

"The Council expresses its full support for the Tripartite Committee of the Arab Heads of State in the efforts it is making with a view to putting an end to the trials of the Lebanese people through the establishment of an effective and definitive cease-fire and the putting into effect of a plan for the settlement of the Lebanese crisis in all its aspects by guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. It appeals to all States and to all the parties likewise to support the efforts of the Tripartite Committee.

"In this context, the Council invites the Secretary-General to pursue all appropriate contacts, in liaison with the Tripartite Committee, in order to ensure observance of the cease-fire, and to keep it informed on the matter."

At the 2884th meeting, on 20 September 1989, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[50]

"The members of the Security Council, recalling their statement of 15 August 1989,[48] welcome the resumption of the work of the Tripartite High Arab Committee set up to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

"In this regard, they once again express to the Tripartite High Committee full support in its efforts to stop the bloodshed and to establish an atmosphere conducive to ensuring security, stability and national reconciliation in Lebanon.

"They strongly urge respect for the appeal by the Tripartite High Committee for an immediate and comprehensive cease-fire, the implementation of the security arrangements and the establishment of the necessary conditions for national reconciliation in Lebanon.

"They express their full support to the Tripartite High Committee in its action to put into effect a plan for the settlement of the Lebanese crisis in all its aspects by guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon.

"The members of the Security Council welcome the contacts maintained by the Secretary-General of the United Nations since 15 August 1989 with the members of the Tripartite High Committee and invite him to pursue these contacts and to keep the Council informed."

[48] S/20790.

[49] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20789.

[50] S/20855.

At its 2891st meeting, on 7 November 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[51]

"The members of the Security Council recall their statements of 15 August[48] and 20 September 1989,[50] in which they have expressed their full support for the Tripartite High Committee of Arab Heads of State in its action for the implementation of a settlement plan for the Lebanese crisis in all its aspects by guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon.

"In this spirit, they welcome the election of the President of the Lebanese Republic and the ratification of the Taif Agreement by the Lebanese Parliament. The members of the Council pay particular tribute to the high sense of responsibility and to the courage of the Lebanese members of Parliament. An essential stage has thus been accomplished on the road to restoring the Lebanese State and establishing renovated institutions.

"In the aftermath of this constitutional election, the members of the Council call upon all Lebanese to stand resolutely by their President with a view to uniting the aspirations of the Lebanese people to achieve peace, dignity and harmony.

"At this historic moment, the members of the Security Council urge all sectors of the Lebanese people, including the armed forces, to come to the support of their President in order to achieve the goals of the Lebanese people which are the restoration of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon on its entire territory, so that Lebanon can reassume its role as a leading centre of civilization and culture for the Arab nation and for the world."

In a letter dated 15 November 1989,[52] the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to accept the offers of the Governments of the People's Republic of China and Switzerland that each of the two Governments contribute five military observers to serve in the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. The Secretary-General also stated that the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization strength would be kept within its authorized level of 298 officers as each of the 10 Governments currently contributing military observers to it had agreed to reduce its contingent by one officer, thus making it possible to accept China's and Switzerland's offer, while keeping its strength within its authorized level. The Secretary-General added that consultations had also been held with the Governments of the countries in which the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization was deployed and each had indicated its concurrence with the proposed change in its composition. In a letter dated 21 November 1989,[53] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 15 November 1989 concerning the change in the composition of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization[52] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposals in your letter."

At the 2894th meeting, on 22 November 1989, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[54]

"The members of the Security Council express their deep indignation and dismay over the assassination of Mr. René Moawad, President of the Lebanese Republic, earlier today in Beirut. They express their sympathy and condolences to the family of the late President, to the Prime Minister and to the Lebanese people.

"The members of the Council strongly condemn this cowardly, criminal and terrorist act for what it is, an attack upon the unity of Lebanon, the democratic processes and the process of national reconciliation.

"The members of the Council recall their statement of 7 November 1989,[51] and reaffirm their support for the efforts undertaken by the Tripartite High Committee of the League of Arab States and for the Taif Agreement. These remain the only basis for guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon.

"The members of the Council reiterate their call of 7 November to all sectors of the Lebanese people to continue the process of achieving the goals of the restoration of the Lebanese State and the establishment of renovated institutions that had started with the election of President Moawad and the appointment of Prime Minister Salim al-Hoss. Democratic Lebanese institutions must be strongly supported and the process of national reconciliation must go forward. This is the only way that Lebanese national unity can be fully restored.

"The members of the Council solemnly reaffirm their support for the Taif Agreement, ratified by the Lebanese Parliament on 5 November 1989. In this regard, they urge all Lebanese people to exercise restraint, to rededicate themselves to the urgent task of national reconciliation and to demonstrate their commitment to democratic processes.

"The members of the Security Council are convinced that all those who seek to divide the people of Lebanon through such cowardly, criminal and terrorist acts of violence cannot, and will not, succeed."

At its 2895th meeting, on 29 November 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/20976)".[55]

[51] S/20953.
[52] S/20977.
[53] S/20978.
[54] S/20988.
[55] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989.*

Resolution 645 (1989)

of 29 November 1989

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[56]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1990;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 2895th meeting

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 645 (1989), the President made the following statement:[57]

"In connection with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[56] states, in paragraph 24: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 2903rd meeting, on 27 December 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East".

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[58]

"Recalling their statements of 7 November 1989[51] and 22 November 1989,[53] and relevant Security Council resolutions, the members of the Council reaffirm their full support for the efforts undertaken by the Tripartite High Committee of the League of Arab States and for the Taif Agreement. These remain the only basis for guaranteeing the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon.

"In this regard, the members of the Council welcome the election of Elias Hrawi as successor to the late René Moawad as President of the Lebanese Republic and the appointment of the Lebanese Government led by the Prime Minister Salim al-Hoss.

"The members of the Council reaffirm the urgency of continuing the process of national reconciliation and political reform embodied in the Taif Agreement, and they express their deep concern over obstacles that have delayed progress in achieving these goals.

"The members of the Council support President Hrawi's efforts in implementation of the Taif Agreement to deploy Lebanese Government forces to restore central government authority over all Lebanese territory.

"The members of the Security Council reiterate their call on the Lebanese people, and in particular all Lebanese Government officials, civilian and military, to support their President and the constitutional process initiated at Taif to achieve peacefully the restoration of the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon on its entire territory."

[56] *Ibid.*, document S/20976.57 S/20998.

[57] S/20998.

[58] S/21056.

The situation in the occupied Arab territories

Decisions

At its 2845th meeting, on 10 February 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories:

"Letter dated 8 February 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20454);[35]

"Letter dated 9 February 1989 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20455)".[35]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 9 February 1989 from the observer of Palestine,[59] the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to

[59] Document S/20456, incorporated in the record of the 2845th meeting.

participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

At the same meeting, the Council moreover decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[60] to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2846th meeting, on 13 February 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar, the Sudan and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2847th meeting, on 14 February 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Turkey and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Senegal,[61] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2849th meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco and Panama to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2850th meeting, on 17 February 1989, the Council decided to invite the representative of the United Arab Emirates to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2863rd meeting, on 6 June 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 31 May 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20662)".[41]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 5 June 1989 from the observer of Palestine,[62] the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[63] to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council moreover decided, at the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia,[64] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2864th meeting, on 7 June 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Democratic Yemen, Israel, Kuwait, Pakistan and Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2865th meeting, on 8 June 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Cuba, Japan and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2866th meeting, on 8 June 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, the German Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2870th meeting, on 6 July 1989, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 30 June 1989 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20709)".[41]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 3 July 1989 from the observer of Palestine,[65] the Council

[60] Document S/20458, incorporated in the record of the 2845th meeting.

[61] Document S/20462, incorporated in the record of the 2847th meeting.

[62] Document S/20669, incorporated in the record of the 2863rd meeting.

[63] Document S/20670, incorporated in the record of the 2863rd meeting.

[64] Document S/20673, incorporated in the record of the 2863rd meeting.

[65] Document S/20711, incorporated in the record of the 2870th meeting.

also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 636 (1989)

of 6 July 1989

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988,

Having been apprised that Israel, the occupying Power, has once again, in defiance of those resolutions, deported eight Palestinian civilians on 29 June 1989,

Expressing grave concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[66] and in particular articles 47 and 49 thereof,

1. *Deeply regrets* the continuing deportation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian civilians;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories;

4. *Decides* to keep the situation under review.

Adopted at the 2870th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Decisions

At its 2883rd meeting, on 30 August 1989, the Council decided to invite the representative of Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 29 August 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20817)".[44]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 30 August 1989 from the observer of Palestine,[67] the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Resolution 641 (1989)

of 30 August 1989

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 and 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989,

Having been apprised that Israel, the occupying Power, has once again, in defiance of those resolutions, deported five Palestinian civilians on 27 August 1989,

Expressing grave concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[66] and in particular articles 47 and 49 thereof,

1. *Deplores* the continuing deportation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian civilians;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to ensure the safe and immediate return to the occupied Palestinian territories of those deported and to desist forthwith from deporting any other Palestinian civilians;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the Palestinian territories, occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories;

4. *Decides* to keep the situation under review.

Adopted at the 2883rd meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Decisions

At its 2887th meeting, on 6 November 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories: letter dated 3 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20942)".[55]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 6 November 1989 from the observer of Palestine,[68] the

[66] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[67] Document S/20823, incorporated in the record of the 2883rd meeting.

[68] Document S/20949, incorporated in the record of the 2887th meeting.

Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the observer of Palestine to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (Canada, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Algeria,[69] to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2888th meeting, on 6 November 1989, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

[69] Document S/20950, incorporated in the record of the 2887th meeting.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ[70]

Decision

At its 2844th meeting, on 8 February 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S/20442)".[71]

Resolution 631 (1989)
of 8 February 1989

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987 and 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 2 February 1989,[72] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 598 (1987);

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a period of seven months and twenty-two days, that is, until 30 September 1989;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 598 (1987).

Adopted unanimously at the 2844th meeting.

[70] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988.

[71] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.*

[72] *Ibid.*, document S/20442.

Decision

At its 2885th meeting, on 29 September 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation between Iran and Iraq: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (S/20862)".[73]

Resolution 642 (1989)
of 29 September 1989

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 598 (1987) of 20 July 1987, 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988 and 631 (1989) of 8 February 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group of 22 September 1989,[74] and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Decides:

(*a*) To call once again upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 598 (1987);

(*b*) To extend the mandate of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 March 1990;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 598 (1987).

Adopted unanimously at the 2885th meeting.

[73] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989.*

[74] *Ibid.*, document S/20862.

THE SITUATION RELATING TO AFGHANISTAN[75]

Decisions

At its 2852nd meeting, on 11 April 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation relating to Afghanistan: letter dated 3 April 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20561)".[76]

At its 2853rd meeting, on 17 April 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Democratic Yemen, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Saudi Arabia,[77] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ansay under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2855th meeting, on 19 April 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nicaragua, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2856th meeting, on 21 April 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Bulgaria, the Comoros and Iraq to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2857th meeting, on 24 April 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Somalia and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2859th meeting, on 26 April 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

[75] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1988.

[76] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989.*

[77] Document S/20587, incorporated in the record of the 2853rd meeting.

LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1989 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decision

At its 2861st meeting, on 28 April 1989, the Council decided to invite the representative of Panama to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20606)".[78]

[78] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989.*

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS[79]

Decisions

At its 2868th meeting, on 9 June 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/20663 and Add.1)".[80]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Özer Koray under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

[79] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988.

[80] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989.*

Resolution 634 (1989)

of 9 June 1989

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May and 8 June 1989,[81]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1989,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1989;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1989;

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted unanimously at the 2868th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 634 (1989), the President of the Council made the following statement:[82]

"The members of the Security Council welcome and reaffirm their support for the direct talks launched in August 1988 under the auspices of the Secretary-General in the context of his mission of good offices in Cyprus. They express appreciation to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for their untiring efforts to achieve progress.

"The members of the Council note that 25 years have elapsed since the establishment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus. They regret that, in that time, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem.

"The members of the Council, taking into account the importance of the current stage of the talks, urge both parties to redouble their efforts, be flexible and lend the fullest support and co-operation to the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus towards achieving a negotiated, just and lasting settlement.

"The members of the Council also warmly welcome the unmanning of military positions which has recently taken place, and urge the two parties to consider further steps in co-operation with United Nations authorities aimed at reducing tension, avoiding incidents and creating a climate of good will, as well as maintaining an atmosphere conducive to a settlement.

"The members of the Council take note of the Secretary-General's intention to meet with the two parties at the end of June, and share the Secretary-General's hope that the meeting will bear positive results. They appeal to the parties concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in order to achieve substantial progress in the direction of an overall settlement."

At its 2898th meeting, on 14 December 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Cyprus: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/21010 and Add.1)".[83]

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mr. Özer Koray under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 646 (1989)

of 14 December 1989

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 7 and 13 December 1989,[84]

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1989,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Extends once more* the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186 (1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1990;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1990;

[81] *Ibid.*, documents S/20663 and Add.1.
[82] S/20682.
[83] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989.*
[84] *Ibid.*, documents S/21010 and Add.1.

3. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to continue to co-operate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Adopted unanimously at the 2898th meeting.

Decision

At the same meeting, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:[85]

"The members of the Security Council take note of the Secretary-General's report[82] on the United Nations operation in Cyprus and express their full support for his continuing efforts in pursuing the initiative launched in August 1988.

"The members of the Council recall the statement made on their behalf by the President of the Council on 9 June 1989,[82] in which they expressed their regret that, in the more than 25 years since the establishment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, it had not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem.

"The members of the Council note the Secretary-General's assessment that a basis for effective negotiations exists provided both leaders manifest the necessary good will and recognize that a viable solution must satisfy the legitimate interests of both communities.

"The members of the Council share the Secretary-General's disappointment that it has not been possible to achieve concrete results to date in developing an agreed outline of an overall agreement. In this regard, they share the Secretary-General's hope that direct and meaningful talks can be resumed early next year.

"The members of the Council urge both leaders to proceed as suggested by the Secretary-General during their most recent meetings and, as agreed in June, to co-operate with him and his Special Representative in completing work on an outline. They also urge the two parties to make a further determined effort to promote reconciliation. They share the Secretary-General's view that the adoption of good will measures could prove useful in this regard.

"The members of the Council are concerned about the difficulties encountered by the Force during the last mandate period. They call on all parties to co-operate with the Force and to take effective measures to ensure that the integrity of the buffer zone is safeguarded.

"The members of the Council also note the continuing financial difficulties facing the Force as indicated by the Secretary-General. They take note of his appeal for greater financial contributions to the Force, which would help it continue its important peace-keeping role in Cyprus and would reduce its financial difficulties.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to report back to the Council by 1 March 1990 on what progress has been made in resuming intensive talks and developing an agreed outline of an overall agreement."

[85] S/21026.

MARKING OF PLASTIC OR SHEET EXPLOSIVES FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETECTION

Decision

At its 2869th meeting, on 14 June 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "Marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection".

Resolution 635 (1989)

of 14 June 1989

The Security Council,

Conscious of the implications of acts of terrorism for international security,

Deeply concerned by all acts of unlawful interference against international civil aviation,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations in supporting and encouraging efforts by all States and intergovernmental organizations in preventing and eliminating all acts of terrorism, including those involving the use of explosives,

Determined to encourage the promotion of effective measures to prevent acts of terrorism,

Concerned about the ease with which plastic or sheet explosives can be used in acts of terrorism with little risk of detection,

Taking note of the International Civil Aviation Organization Council resolution of 16 February 1989, in which it urged its member States to expedite current research and development on detection of explosives and on security equipment,

1. *Condemns* all acts of unlawful interference against the security of civil aviation;

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in devising and implementing measures to prevent all acts of terrorism, including those involving explosives;

3. *Welcomes* the work already undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization, and by other international organizations, aimed at preventing and eliminating all acts of terrorism, in particular in the field of aviation security;

4. *Urges* the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work aimed at preventing all acts of terrorism against international civil aviation, and in particular its work on devising an international régime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection;

5. *Urges* all States, and in particular the producers of plastic or sheet explosives, to intensify research into means of making such explosives more easily detectable, and to co-operate in this endeavour;

6. *Calls upon* all States to share the results of such research and co-operation with a view to devising, in the International Civil Aviation Organization and other competent international organizations, an international régime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection.

Adopted unanimously at the 2869th meeting.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE

Decision

At its 2871st meeting, on 27 July 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace".

Resolution 637 (1989)

of 27 July 1989

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and General Assembly resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987 and 43/24 of 15 November 1988, as well as the initiative that the Secretary-General of the United Nations undertook on 18 November 1986 together with the Secretary General of the Organization of American States,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve a peaceful settlement of their conflicts without outside interference, including support for irregular forces, with respect for the principles of self-determination and non-intervention while ensuring full respect for human rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1989 submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) and 562 (1985),[86]

Recognizing the important contribution of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Welcoming the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua[87] as the manifestation of the will of the peoples of Central America to achieve peace, democratization, reconciliation, development and justice, in accordance with their decision to meet the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for the region,

Welcoming also the subsequent Joint Declarations issued by the Central American Presidents on 16 January 1988 at Alajuela, Costa Rica[88] and on 14 February 1989 at Costa del Sol, El Salvador,[89]

Aware of the importance which the Central American Presidents attach to the role of international verification as an essential component for the implementation of the above-mentioned instruments, including, in particular, their commitments relating to regional security, especially non-use of territory to support destabilization of neighbouring countries, and democratization, especially free and fair elections, as well as to the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation of irregular forces, as agreed in the Costa del Sol accord of 14 February 1989,

Aware also that the commitments enshrined in the Guatemala agreement [87] form a harmonious and indivisible whole,

Noting with appreciation the efforts undertaken to date by the Secretary-General in support of the Central American peace process, including his assistance in the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to verify compliance with the provisions of the Guatemala agreement and of the Joint Declaration adopted by the Central American Presidents at their meeting held in El Salvador on 14 February 1989,[89] and particularly the Secretary-General's agreement with Nicaragua to deploy a United Nations observer mission to verify the electoral process,

1. *Commends* the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" [87] and in the Joint Declarations subsequently signed in pursuance of it;

2. *Expresses its firmest support* for the Guatemala agreement and the Joint Declarations;

3. *Calls upon* the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America through the faithful implementation of the commitments entered into in the Guatemala agreement and in the expressions of good will contained in the Joint Declaration of 14 February 1989;

4. *Appeals* to all States, in particular to those which have links with the region and interests in it, to back the political will of the Central American countries to comply with the provisions of the Guatemala agreement and of the Joint Declaration, particularly that regional and extra-regional Governments which either openly or co-

[86] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1989*, document S/20699.

[87] *Ibid., Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

[88] *Ibid., Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19447, annex.

[89] *Ibid., Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989*, document S/20491, annex.

vertly supply aid to irregular forces or insurrectional movements in the area immediately halt such aid, with the exception of the humanitarian aid that contributes to the goals of the Costa del Sol accord;

5. *Lends* its full support to the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, in consultation with the Security Council, in support of the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve the goals set forth in the Guatemala agreement;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council regularly on the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2871st meeting.

Decisions

In a letter dated 28 August 1989,[90] the Secretary-General informed the President of the Council as follows:

"The Security Council has examined the agreement reached on 7 August 1989 by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at their meeting at Tela, Honduras, regarding a Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families and for assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region when such persons voluntarily request it.[91] I have since received an official request dated 14 August 1989,[92] from their five permanent representatives, for the establishment, with the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, of an International Support and Verification Commission, to be set up within 30 days of the signature of the Tela agreement, and entrusted with executing and implementing the Plan.

"At a meeting which took place on 25 August 1989, at United Nations Headquarters, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States and I agreed to establish the International Commission as of 6 September 1989. We wrote that day to the five heads of State informing them of the decision, and we also wrote to the five Ministers for Foreign Affairs, in their capacity as Executive Commission of the Esquipulas II and subsequent agreements, to make certain comments and to give them certain details regarding the execution of, and timetable for, the Plan, and the conditions required for its successful execution.

"The tasks entrusted to the International Commission comprise several components of interest to various programmes of the Organization and other agencies of the system. However, the question of demobilization as such concerns the Security Council particularly, since it is an operation of a clearly military nature. The International Commission is asked to collect the weapons, *matériel* and military equipment of members of the Nicaraguan resistance and to keep them in its custody until the five Presidents decide where they should be sent. This is not a task which can be taken on by civilian personnel of the United Nations no matter who they may be. In the view of the Secretariat, this task should be entrusted to military units equipped with defensive weapons. The launching of such an operation is clearly within the competence of the Security Council.

"I must also emphasize, as Secretary-General, that execution of this task must be envisaged on the basis of a voluntary handing over of the articles in question. It is quite clear that, prior to undertaking this task, we would take every necessary precaution to obtain the assurance that the resistance was indeed determined to agree to being demobilized. That is why we have agreed, with the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, to contact the resistance as soon as possible in order to explain to it how we interpret the Plan and our role as International Commission, and to hear what its position is on the issue.

"In the light of these considerations, it would seem premature to ask the Council to take steps to establish such a force, particularly since I am not in a position to estimate its needs in personnel and in equipment. This assessment can only be made after we have undertaken a technical reconnaissance in the resistance camps, and we are not yet assured of having access to them.

"I therefore propose to contact the Council later, once the conditions described in the present letter have been met."

In a letter dated 20 September 1989, [93] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have taken note of your letter of 28 August 1989[90] concerning the establishment within the context of the Central American peace process of the International Support and Verification Commission, in accordance with the request made by the five Central American Presidents for United Nations assistance in the implementation of the 'Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families and for assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region when such persons voluntarily request it', which is annexed to the Tela Declaration of 7 August 1989.[94]

"The members of the Council note with approval the steps which you have taken to set up and form the International Commission and put it into operation and welcome with satisfaction your intention to ask the Council to adopt in due course the measures needed to establish the military component of the International Commission.

[90] S/20856.

[91] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778, appendix I.

[92] *Ibid.*, document S/20791.

[93] S/20857.

[94] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989*, document S/20778, annex.

"The members of the Council reiterate their support for the Central American peace process as envisaged in the Esquipulas II agreement of 7 August 1987[87] and in the Joint Declarations of the Central American Presidents adopted on 16 January 1988 at Alajuela, Costa Rica,[88] 14 February 1989 at Costa del Sol, El Salvador,[89] and 7 August 1989 at Tela, Honduras.[94]

"Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 637 (1989) concerning the Central American peace process, the members of the Council also welcome with satisfaction your intention to consult the Council and keep it fully and regularly informed of action taken in support of the Central American peace process."

At its 2890th meeting, on 7 November 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled:

"Central America: efforts towards peace—report of the Secretary-General (S/20895)".[95]

Resolution 644 (1989)

of 7 November 1989

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 11 October 1989;[96]

2. *Decides* to set up immediately, under its authority, a United Nations Observer Group in Central America and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect, in accordance with his above-mentioned report, bearing in mind the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. *Also decides* that the United Nations Observer Group in Central America shall be established for a period of six months, unless the Security Council decides otherwise;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments.

Adopted unanimously at the 2890th meeting.

Decisions

At the same meeting, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[97]

"The members of the Security Council reaffirm their full support for the Secretary-General's efforts to assist the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve the goals set forth in the Guatemala agreement of 7 August 1987[87] and in the Joint Declarations subsequently signed in pursuance of it. In any consideration of the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, they will wish to assure themselves that the presence of the Observer Group is continuing to contribute actively to the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in Central America."

In a letter dated 16 November 1989,[98] the Secretary-General referred to paragraph 22 of his report of 11 October 1989[96] in which he had said that, after consulting with the parties, he would seek the Council's agreement to proposals for the composition of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America. Having completed his consultations with the parties, he proposed to the Security Council that the following countries should contribute to the Observer Group: (*a*) Military observers: Canada, Colombia, Ireland, Spain and Venezuela; (*b*) Logistic units: Canada and Venezuela. In addition, the Secretary-General proposed that the logistics units should include civilian elements contributed by the Federal Republic of Germany. In a letter dated 21 November 1989,[99] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 November 1989 concerning the composition of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America[98] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposals in your letter."

In a letter dated 16 November 1989,[100] the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention, with the consent of the Council, to appoint Major-General Agustín Quesada Gómez of Spain as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Group for Central America. In a letter dated 21 November 1989,[101] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 November 1989 concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Group for Central America[100] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and agreed to the proposal in your letter."

[95] *Ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1989.*
[96] *Ibid.*, document S/20895.
[97] S/20952.
[98] S/20979.
[99] S/20980.
[100] S/20981.
[101] S/20982.

Decision

At its 2872nd meeting, on 31 July 1989, the Council discussed the item entitled "The question of hostage-taking and abduction".

At the same meeting, as agreed in the Council's prior consultations, the President made the following statement prior to the adoption of resolution 638 (1989):[102]

"As we consider the adoption of the draft resolution on hostage-taking and abduction,[103] we meet under the shadow of recent events and the cruel reports that Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, who served the United Nations on a peace-keeping mission in Lebanon, may have been murdered today. I wish to express the full support of the Security Council for the statement made by the Secretary-General yesterday, 30 July, in this connection.

"The Council will seek further facts on the developments of today, and urges those involved to act with reason, restraint and a proper respect for human life and dignity. The Council feels that it should proceed without delay to the adoption of the draft resolution that we have been discussing in private on the subject of hostage-taking and abduction.

"There is a most tragic irony that our efforts to adopt a text on this matter should have coincided with the grave events of recent days.

"This illustrates, with utmost clarity, that we need to underline the necessity for effective international action on the subject of hostage-taking and abduction. Indeed, the expression of the unanimous view of the Security Council will, I am sure, serve to defer such unlawful, criminal and cruel acts in the future."

Resolution 638 (1989)

of 31 July 1989

The Security Council,

Deeply disturbed by the prevalence of incidents of hostage-taking and abduction, and the continued protracted incarceration of many of those held hostage,

Considering that the taking of hostages and abductions are offences of grave concern to all States and serious violations of international humanitarian law, having severe adverse consequences for the human rights of the victims and their families and for the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Recalling its resolutions 579 (1985) of 18 December 1985 and 618 (1988) of 29 July 1988 condemning all acts of hostage-taking and abduction,

Bearing in mind the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted on 17 December 1979,[104] the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted on 14 December 1973,[105] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed on 23 September 1971,[106] the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed on 16 December 1970,[107] and other relevant conventions,

1. *Condemns unequivocally* all acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

2. *Demands* the immediate safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held;

3. *Calls upon* all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

4. *Expresses appreciation* for the efforts of the Secretary-General in seeking the release of all hostages and abducted persons and invites him to continue such efforts whenever so requested by a State;

5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and other relevant conventions;

6. *Urges* the further development of international co-operation among States in devising and adopting effective measures which are in accordance with the rules of international law to facilitate the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking and abduction as manifestations of terrorism.

Adopted unanimously at the 2872nd meeting.

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[102] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year*, 2872nd meeting, para. 3.

[103] S/20757.

[104] General Assembly resolution 34/146, annex.

[105] General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

[106] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

[107] *Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE DISPATCH OF A FACT-FINDING MISSION TO CAMBODIA

Decision

In a letter dated 2 August 1989,[108] the Secretary-General informed the President of the Security Council as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that I recently attended the Conference on peace in Cambodia convened in Paris at the initiative of the French Government. In a statement I made at the opening of the Conference on 30 July 1989, I expressed the view that a real and durable peace in Cambodia could only be achieved in the framework of a comprehensive political settlement. In this context, I stated, *inter alia*, the following:

"The Conference will also be called upon to discuss the establishment of an International Control Mechanism. During the past few months, the Secretariat has given thought to the functions such a Mechanism might have and the problems its establishment would entail, without prejudging under which auspices it would be established. It should be stressed at the outset that no Mechanism can function without the full and complete co-operation of the parties concerned, nor can one be imposed on them under any circumstances.

"The creation of a credible Mechanism is directly contingent upon the identification of a clear and realistic mandate, the adoption of an effective decision-making process and the provision of the necessary human, logistical and financial resources. A precise evaluation of such resources can be made only by a fact-finding mission, which should visit the area as soon as possible, subject to conditions to be decided by the Conference. If it was organized in time and received the necessary co-operation, such a mission would enable the Mechanism to establish a minimal presence towards the end of September 1989, assuming that an agreement on its terms of reference is reached beforehand.

"Given the amount of time required for the mounting of an operation of this type, the Mechanism could only be deployed – even if we make the most favourable assumption and regardless of which body is given authority over it – in stages, on the understanding that all its functions should be agreed by the parties beforehand. Naturally, I shall stand ready, within the framework of the responsibilities conferred upon me by the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with established procedures, to offer any assistance the Conference may deem useful."

"On 1 August 1989, the Conference concluded its first ministerial session with the adoption of a number of organizational measures. It decided, *inter alia*, to establish four working committees. One of these committees, which will be known as the First Committee, has been entrusted with the following mandate:

"[To] define the modalities of a cease-fire and the mandate as well as the principles which shall guide the creation and operation of an effective international control mechanism in order to supervise and control the comprehensive implementation of the settlement."

"In this connection, the Conference further adopted the following decision:

"The Conference decides to accept the proposal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send as soon as possible a preliminary short-term fact-finding mission to gather technical information on the spot, including in all areas of the country. The purpose of the mission will be solely to gather any information of a purely technical nature relevant to the work of the First Committee. It is understood that the dispatch of this mission does not prejudice in any way the positions of the parties and States participating in the Conference. Moreover, the Conference calls upon the four Cambodian parties and the States concerned to extend to the mission all co-operation and assistance necessary to enable it to carry out its tasks effectively in conditions of full security."

"I wish to inform you that it is my intention to proceed with the necessary arrangements for the dispatch of this mission as soon as possible."

In a letter dated 3 August 1989,[109] the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 August 1989 concerning the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to Cambodia[108] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They have considered the matter and have agreed to the proposal contained in your letter."

[108] S/20768.

[109] S/20769.

LETTER DATED 27 NOVEMBER 1989 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EL SALVADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

LETTER DATED 28 NOVEMBER 1989 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Decisions

At its 2896th meeting, on 30 November 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of El Salvador and Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20991);[110]

"Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20999)".[110]

At the 2897th meeting, on 8 December 1989, following consultations with the members of the Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[111]

"The members of the Security Council, after hearing statements by the representatives of El Salvador and Nicaragua at the 2896th meeting of the Security Council, on 30 November 1989, express their grave concern over the present situation in Central America, in particular over the numerous acts of violence resulting in loss of lives and sufferings of the civilian population.

"The members of the Council reiterate their firm support for the Esquipulas process of peaceful settlement in Central America and appeal to all States to contribute to the urgent implementation of the agreements reached by the five Central American Presidents. In this regard the members of the Council welcome the announcement by the five Central American Presidents to meet on 10 and 11 December at San Jose, Costa Rica, in order to discuss within the framework of the Esquipulas peace process, solutions to the problems confronting them.

"The members of the Council consider that it is primarily the responsibility of the five Central American Presidents to find solutions to the regional problems, in accordance with the Esquipulas agreements. Therefore, they reiterate their appeal to all States, including those with links to the region and interests in it, to refrain from all actions that could impede the achievement of a real and lasting settlement in Central America through negotiations.

"The members of the Council urge all parties concerned to co-operate in the search for peace and a political solution.

"The members of the Council also express their firm support for the efforts being made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States in the peace process. In particular, they reiterate their full support for the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the exercise of the missions entrusted to him by the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as for the early deployment of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America."

[110] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989.*

[111] S/21011.

THE SITUATION IN PANAMA

Decisions

At its 2899th meeting, on 20 December 1989, the Council decided to invite the representative of Nicaragua to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Panama: letter dated 20 December 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21034)".[112]

At its 2900th meeting, on 21 December 1989, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, El Salvador, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Peru to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2901st meeting, on 21 December 1989, on the basis of prior consultations among its members, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of Panama to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

[112] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989.*

Part II. Other matters considered by the Security Council

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE[113]

A. *Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice*

Decision

At its 2838th meeting, on 9 January 1989, the Council proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled "Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice (S/20340)".[114]

Resolution 627 (1989)

of 9 January 1989

The Security Council,

Noting with regret the death of Judge Nagendra Singh on 11 December 1988,

Noting further that a vacancy in the International Court of Justice for the remainder of the term of office of the deceased judge has thus occurred and must be filled in accordance with the terms of the Statute of the Court,

Noting that, in accordance with Article 14 of the Statute, the date of the election to fill the vacancy shall be fixed by the Security Council,

Decides that the election to fill the vacancy shall take place on 18 April 1989 at a meeting of the Security Council and at a meeting of the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

Adopted unanimously at the 2838th meeting.

B. *Election of a member of the International Court of Justice*

Decision

On 18 April 1989, the Security Council, at its 2854th meeting, and the General Assembly, at the 91st meeting of its forty-third session, elected Mr. Raghunandan Swarup Pathak (India) to the International Court of Justice to fill a vacancy created by the death of Judge Nagendra Singh.

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[113] Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985 and 1987.

[114] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989.*

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1989 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The Council's practice is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1989 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year*, 2835th to 2903rd meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1989, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2835th	5 January 1989
Letter dated 25 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2861st	28 April 1989
Marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection	2869th	14 June 1989
Central America: efforts towards peace	2871st	27 July 1989
The question of hostage-taking and abduction	2872nd	31 July 1989
Letter dated 27 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council		
Letter dated 28 November 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council	2896th	30 November 1989
The situation in Panama	2899th	20 December 1989

CHECK-LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1989

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
627 (1989)	9 January 1989	Date of an election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	25
628 (1989)	16 January 1989	The situation in Namibia	2
629 (1989)	16 January 1989	The situation in Namibia	2
630 (1989)	30 January 1989	The situation in the Middle East	8
631 (1989)	8 February 1989	The situation between Iran and Iraq	15
632 (1989)	16 February 1989	The situation in Namibia	3
633 (1989)	30 May 1989	The situation in the Middle East	9
634 (1989)	9 June 1989	The situation in Cyprus	17
635 (1989)	14 June 1989	Marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection	18
636 (1989)	6 July 1989	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	14
637 (1989)	27 July 1989	Central America: efforts towards peace	19
638 (1989)	31 July 1989	The question of hostage-taking and abduction	22
639 (1989)	31 July 1989	The situation in the Middle East	9
640 (1989)	29 August 1989	The situation in Namibia	4
641 (1989)	30 August 1989	The situation in the occupied Arab territories	14
642 (1989)	29 September 1989	The situation between Iran and Iraq	15
643 (1989)	31 October 1989	The situation in Namibia	6
644 (1989)	7 November 1989	Central America: efforts towards peace	21
645 (1989)	29 November 1989	The situation in the Middle East	12
646 (1989)	14 December 1989	The situation in Cyprus	17

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